SEASON'S SLAUGHTER OF DEER

More Than 30,000 Killed in Three States in a Month.

Southwestern Louisiana a Winter Home for Game of All Kinds Sport and Welves and Deer in the Northwest -Bass Fishing in Texas-Need of More Protection for the Muskallenge.

country where the sea runs up to the outer edge of the salt marshes and the inner edge of the marshes runs up to the dry land, where the horizon is close at hand and the air is heavy but stimulating, where all sorts of sea birds call and wild fowls flock in myriads-that is southwestern

It is so far removed from New Orleans that every half acre does not show a gunner. Men who shot there a decade ago still shoot there and they do not meet many more visitors. It is a vast preserve little pouched upon by outlanders.

Nature made it for the winter home of game birds. They meet in it every condition suited to their well being. Food is plentiful, the climate is not too severe or too mild, there is a huge amount of all kinds of covers, there is great space.

The wild goose finds prairie for day feeding and land-locked salt bays upon which to roost at night. Back from the ocean the woodcock inhabits the wet tangles, or on the russet side of a piney hill dreams the sun hours through. Ducks have fecund fresh water ponds and low cays in blue waves for noon dozings.

Over the broad lowlands the jacksnipe scatters and drives its bill into the mould until it is almost too fat to fly. Even the dove, one of the swiftest and most difficult of American targets, is common in the abandoned fields of the highlands. There a man may burn powder until he is sick of tl + scent of it and his shoulder aches from the pounding of the butt.

Up from the misty seascape run arms of ocean water, narrowing as they go inland, and running down and into them at various angles are freshwater bayous. These bayous in turn are fed by clear, gushing creeks from the pinewoods, which come out of the yellow and red hills boldly, some of the sweetest water in the world, populous with jackfish and bass.

So the sportsman may use the doublebarrel awhile; or he may take the rifle and go into the old woods after the deer; or he may use the rad; or he may hire a boat and go down the bayou to the sea-arm and down the sea-arm to the sea and fight a tarpon and lose it; or he may sprawl supine upon a foot-thick bed of Spanish moss and do nothing, which is one of the very finest That is an ideal houseboat country, for

no big waves strain the boat, and its little doors and windows may be kept open day and night and every prospect please, and only the occasional oyster dredger or plume hunter is vile. With lots of wood for fires, lots of clean water to drink, only enough of rain to make the duck shooting good, enough of sunshine to make long tramps a blessing, far from Al human activities, unworried by business or politics, an may spend his weeks or months there in a varying round of open-air pur-

A hundred miles to the west the Sabine River empties into Sabine Lake and Sabine Lake opens into the ocean, and Dutch money is making a seaport there. Much more than a hundred miles to the east runs a line of coast fruitfy'i of sport, and all of the expanse belongs to the houseboat

Trespass signs are 2 good deal rarer than white ibises. Some imes a man will come in a dugout, showing swiftly down the bayou, the ticklysh craft as steady as a rock, or sometimes it will be a man and woman, or a young fellow with a party of girls, but they all ask after the success of the sportstien in the kindliest manner. and they go through the houseboat with wide-open eyes of admiration, and if they drink coffee-as they will-they are certain to close the visit with an invitation to come to their plantation and stay a week, or a month, or a year; it will not make any difference.

Game laws have not yet forced the Louisianian to believe that he may not shoot any form of game on his own land at any time of the year; and that busy person, the game warden, is unknown down there. Perhaps that status tends to the preservation of game, because anybody can get any quantity of it when it is wanted, and as there is no market there is no temptation to overslaughter.

The beauty of the houseboat is that the men living in it are not cabined and confined. They may move where they list. Progress is stopped only by sandbars or shallows

shallows
Growing tired of one place they have only to move to another. The rate of travel is slow, but very sure. If they are moored on a salt-water inlet they have only to wait until the tide rises, then cast loose and the inflowing current will bear them as high up the bayou as they want to go.

If they wish to be nearer to the sea, similarly the outgoing tide will carry them. There is no exertion connected with it beyond keeping pipes alight, except that a

There is no exertion connected with it beyond keeping pipes alight, except that a man has to stand at the end of the clumsy craft which happens to be the bow and fend it from the soft banks with a pole, and he can be elected to this duty by the fortunes of cinch, or euchre, or seven-up. Or perhaps it will be the intention to go up the bayou beyond the sweep of tidewater and further, to the place where its waters are cleared and paled by the inrushing of a creek at the base of the pinehills. Deer may be wanted or squirrels, or wild turkeys, or woodcock, or all of them. Then other motive power will be or wild turkeys, or woodcock, or all of them. Then other motive power will be

needed.

The Mosquito Hawk, a 16-gun frigate now in those waters, was bought and fitted by a wise man for that sort of cruising. She has a crew of four, not including the she has a crew of them, to them, counting the galley-slave, and each of them, counting revolvers, has four pieces of ordnance.

She is 45 feet over all with a bow at each end, so that she drifts backward or for-ward as fast as she drifts sideways. She has a freeboard of 8 feet, a draught of feet, a flat bettom and,

3 feet, a flat bottom and a centrepoard which does no good in a wind. She has five bunks amidships, a kitchen and dining room in the rear, a gunroom and sitting-room where the fo'c's'le ought and sitting-room where the fo'c's'ie ought to be. Companionways run down to all rooms. There are lockers and pantries in plenty; the galley, or kifchen, contains a good stove and is bright with pots and pans to make a housewife's eyes glisten.

There is a big refrigerator in the dining room and much ice, with marsh-hay at its bottom and sides, in the hold. The beer is kept down here and also the game. Swinging lamps light up the interior of

the Mosquito Hawk after dark and there are books on swinging shelves.

A pretty big, nearly square sail is on a squat mast let into the forward deck of the boat and with a wet sheet and a flowing bayou or bay she makes four miles an hour. When the wind is not fair the cable is run to bank and the crew goes out shooting.

hooting... The craft is a houseboat, all right, for the The craft is a houseboat, all right, for the upper part of the house projects above the deck the height of a man's head and has a roof on it and windows in it. The roof is flat and makes a good place to lie on when the crew would blow a cloud. The deck furniture consists of a half dozen rawhide bottomed chairs, a plain table or two, fiailed down, poles with which to set up an awning or fend off bank and a couple of small boats in which to retrieve game shot over wide water.

The Mosquito Hawk was named in a moment of inspiration, as she is less like a mosquito hawk than anything else in the world. That insect is slender, and she is tubby; it is graceful and fairvlike, and she is coarse and material; it is brilliantly hued, and she is a dirty brown all over; it is alert and strangely swift and with every condition of wind and tide in her favor an anchor is the only sea-going thing she can

anchor is the only sea-going thing she can show her heels to. Bluff and brown, hearty, hardy, stubborn,

Bluff and brown, hearty, hardy, studion, indolent and self-opinionated, as she floats solidly at rest in the flouthern wintersun, she is instantly remindful of one of Irving's Knickerbocker fathers, pipe in mouth and hands in the side pockets of wide-bottomed shorts, placidly superior to the universe.

iniverse.
The syllables of Mosquito Hawk are mouth filling in a gale of wind, or to speak sleepily after dinner, so by common consent the name has been shortened to "Skeeter."
That is more appropriate, since the stanch but nearly stationary vessel sometimes provokes profanity.

The crew consists of the owner, whose overser plants \$60 cores in surar-cane for

overseer plants so acres in sugar-cane for him, and he is known as the Farmer, a fell hunter and a great shot; the Doctor, who has never had, and does not want, enough practice to bother him, fat and rubicund, a man of the table, learned in the rubicund, a man of the table, learned in the mysteries of sauces; the Engineer, who has offices in New York city and went South for a fancied lung-ache, but really because he likes mallards, and the Emancipated Journalist, who has grown too old and lazy for newspaper harness and pridefully says that he is—or will be some day—an author.

All of these men have a love in common for the combing reach of sea, the nodding and rustling of brown marsh-grasses windswept, the intensely blue sky with cloudships sailing over, the multifarious changing swept, the intensely blue sky with cloudships sailing over, the multifarious changing
features of lagoon, bayou and creek, the
smiles and storms of winter, gray days and
bright days, the ardor of long toil, the fanguorous rest which comes after it, and, more
than all, for the crack of the fowling piece
and the sudden shapeless checking of the
mass of feathers in air—a longing for outof-door life tersely expressed by the Doctor:
"If I were a rich man I wouldn't wear
boiled shirts for more than one week in a
year."

boiled shirts for more than one week in a year."

The master of the craft, the skipper, the boss, is Alphonse, though he is down in ship's articles as cook with a salary of a dollar a day and all he cai drink. Alphonse gets firewood and prepares the meals and makes up the beds and sweeps flooring and deck, which takes half his time. The other half is spent in arrying with, persuading, chiding or ordering, his employers.

He is 60, 4 feed 6 inches high, quite 3 feet wide, with trath as sound as nuts, a bare poil fringed with snowy wool and skin unwrinkled and shing, as black as a quall's eye. Alphonse, in the vernacular of Louisiana white men, is a "French nigger," which is to say that thodgh he is of unmixed African blood, as his swartness testifies, he and his forbears have been owned by French Creoles; he speaks the 'Cadian patois with fluency, freedency and asperity, and English with Plarked idiom and accent. He learned his trade—it is really worthy to be called a 'profession—in the restaurants of fluency, frechency and asperity, and English with tharked idiom and accent. He learned hit trade—it is really worthy to be called a 'profession—in the restaurants of the older quarter of New Orleans and for his skill truch is forgiven him.

From the low-lying lands about the Skerter as she swings at mooring the dou'olebarrels bark through the day. The blue wisps of smoke float upward from the guter end of a long sandy point which thrusts itself into the salt waves and geese or brant whirl over and over in descent,

thrusts itself into the salt waves and geese or brant whirl over and over in descent, or the Doctor and Eagineer, knee-high in marsh grass with a soggy soil underfoot, are shooting in competition at jacksnipe, the loser to go into the hold at eventide and bring up beer and pull corks and pour and proffer the glass as often as his conqueror shall demand; or the Farmer, being barred from such contests, is in his blind a mile away, with a closely choked 10-gauge, taking long-range single shots at crossing bluebills, disdaining any bird which comes within fifty yards, while the Emancipated Journalist is in the gallery under pretense of learning Alphons's unassimilable French, but really trying to master one of

of learning Alphonse's unassimilable French, but really trying to master one of his guarded recipes

They are having good times on board the Skeeter, where the semi-tropic surf rolls on the packed sands and every breath of breeze is freighted with health, and the thought of it makes the city packhorse whinny angrily and lash out with his heels against the goads of fare. gainst the goads of fate.

A TEXAS BASS STREAM. Ideal Fishing in Winter to Be Had Faraway Canon.

The east fork of the Nueces River in western Texas makes its way past Bullhead Mountain down through the Nueces canon to the main stream and thence to the Gulf. In its upper part it is a bold and rocky stream, often fifty yards wide, and ideal bass water. The Northerner, who loves the sport and hates the time when the ice locks up the lakes and rivers of his home can go down there with the certainty of getting plenty of fish and communica with primeval nature together.

No tourists visit the east fork of the Nueces. It is fifty miles above the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and reaching it is a matter of labor.

To traverse its canon wagons must be taken from the little town of Uvalde and while there the anglers will be dwellers in tents. They will find ample and excellent camping grounds, however, and air that is like strong drink.

The best of the fishing is in the caffon, which lies like an open barrel with its ends pointing north and south, and through it the winter winds whistle in half gales. Tents must be strongly guyed and pegged down to the last notch, and even then the sleepers will find canvas on top of them many times.

As for the number of fish a man may take that, will depend almost wholly upon how many he wants. Literally he will be busy from the time of his first cast in early morning until he drage his stiffened body to camp at night.

The stream alternates in bright shallows, semi-rapids, from 50 to 500 yards long. and deep still pools which no man may cast across, which contain the fish. Though the water is as clear as crystal in the sun-shine, these pools are nearly jet black in hue and the big bass may not be seen nosing

hue and the big bass may not be seen nosing about the bottom.

They are all green or large-mouthed bass, but wonderfully game for their kind. The element in which they live is of an icy coldness for the most part, they fight a swift current through much of their lives and get their muscles trained and they give plenty of work to wrist and forearm.

Like other Southern bass, which feed steadily all of the year, they far surpass their Northern brethren in size. A fish of four pounds is not worth mentioning; those of five pounds are common, sixpounders are plentiful and from this weight they run on up to seven, eight, nine and even ten pounds.

The big ones seem to be as frisky and

even ten pounds.

The big ones seem to be as frisky and vicious as the little ones. Beginning with the cool nights and mornings of October they feed voraciously and keep it up all through the winter months, slackening only after the spring freshets. In December there are parts of the Nucces River wherein the bass will strike at a red leaf when it hits the water.

go-devils, baits which wiggle, baits which skip, baits which sink and baits which float, are all one to them. Anything which simulates a little fish they want between

simulates a little fish they want between their laws.

Like many other West Texas rivers, the Nueces has a habit of disappearing under-ground. The stream ends, apparently for good, and miles of dry bed are below the terminus; then it reappears and flows ongood, and miles of dry bed are below the terminus; then it reappears and flows on-ward merrily, and for some reason the fish gather most thickly near the points of reappearance. Probably that is because they make the underground passage and hang about the place where they first see the welcome light again.

ANXIOUS ABOUT THE MUSKIES. Angiers Think These Fresh Water Game

Fish Need Protection. While it would seem to be impossible ever to fish out the vast extent of lakes and rivers in the Northwest, it is a fact that very serious inroads have been made upon the muskallonge. This is one of the gamest and most valuable fishes in the world, but no effort has been made

The States protect pike, pickerel, trout and bass, but the musky is left to take care of itself. There is no restriction upon the size at which it may be taken and but little restriction on the time.

The effect of the long war on the muskalonge is seen in the rapidly decreasing weights of those taken. In Wisconsin for instance, muskahonge of 25 to o pounds were convinon enough ten years ago; in fact, much bigger fish were taken frequently, but they are now very uncommon. Probably the average weight of muskallenge taken in Wisconsin last season did not run above 8 pounds; certainly 10 pounds would be a liberal Now and then one hears of the capture

of some old warrior which had successfully evaded the lures of generations of trollers, an ancient buccaneer of the wildrice steens and lily-pads, weighing 3; 40. or even 45 pounds, but such things are rare. One weighing 103 things are rare. One weighing 103 pounds was taken last summer from Tomahawk Lake in the nets of the fish-hatchery people, "stripped" and put back, but it had never been hooked and never will be. When a muskallonge gets old enough to be so hig it knows too much to strike

be. When a muskallonge gets old enough to be so big it knows too much to strike at a spoon, whirl it never so fancily, and probably is too lazy, anyhow.

It is believed by Western anglers who have watched with alarm the deterioration, numerical and physical, of this fish that if proper laws were passed it would regain its former ascendency and efforts will be made to induce the Legislatures of the States interested to throw legal safeguards about the musky.

the States interested to throw legal safe-guards about the musky.

While the trouble lies partly with the lack of restrictions, it is also due in part to the numbers of dams which have been built at the outlets of lakes and across streams which connect the lakes with the Mississippi River. These dams have been built by the great lumbering companies and have for object the control of the water so that a flood may be assured for the spring drives of logs. drives of logs.

The muskallonge is a powerful and active fish, but cannot surmount many of these dams, which are sometimes from eight to

dams, which are sometimes from eight to ten feet higher than the water below them. In consequence, fish which wish to ascend to the broader waters of the big lakes in the woods, are kept below and those which go out of the lakes cannot get back.

The anglers doubtless will be able to obtain legislation putting some check upon the taking of all sizes of muskallonge, but they will not effect the removal, or lowering, of any dam. The lumber companies regard hardwood as of more value than fishes and the legislators lean to their way of thinking.

THE SLAUGHTER OF DEER. Between Thirty and Forty Thousand Killed in Three States Last Month.

From the single small station of Fifield, on the Wisconsin Central Railway, during the last twenty days of November, 196 deer were shipped out by the hunters. Fifield is only one of twenty deer-shipping points on that road and the road itself only one of four or five plercing the deer territory. From Phillips, wi. ch is a larger town a

few miles below, many more were sent out and at Prentice, which is a junction of the hundreds. It is impossible to obtain trustworthy

statistics as to the number of deer slain in Wisconsin during the season. Those shipped through the express companies are the only ones accounted for. Hundreds were killed and eaten by hunters in camp, hundreds were killed and di-

vided among farmers and the families of guides, and hundreds were killed and left to lie where they were, or were buried. The law permits the killing of only two deer by each licensed gunner, and there were many men who slew double and triple

were many men who slew double and triple this number.

While a great majority of the deer slain were buck, a good many does found their way to death. Often a man shooting hurriedly in the woods cannot tell whether his target is buck or doe and a good many men do not care.

It is roughly estimated that in Wisconsin alone not less than 8,000 deer were shipped and this would mean that at least 15,000 were killed, as in many instances the resident hunters did not ship at all. While the slaughter of the animals was not so heavy in Minnesota or Michigan it was great and it would be within bounds to say that in the three States between 35,000 and 40,000 deer were slain in November.

In Wisconsin there is a movement to change the time for shooting deer. The open season now runs from Nov. 10, to Nov. 30. Hunters would like to run from Oct. 20 to Nov. 10, or thereabouts. Their reason is that while the woods are thicker in October and the deer harder to find and make much better venison, of all which is true. By moving the open season back twenty days fewer deer would be killed and they would be better deer.

RUCK STOPPED RV A WHOOR

BUCK STOPPED BY A WHOOP. An Illustration in the Forest of the Deer's Caution.

Neelong ago, in the north woods of Wisconsin, D. R. Francis, a tobacco man from the Dayton part of Ohio, made test of the deer's proneness to stop when it hears any sudden sound which it does not

One afternoon he was on a runway. The hour was late, but the light still held. Suddenly he saw, loping between the tree poles at half speed, a handsome buck. The deer was evidently unaware of his presence. It was not alarmed by anything and was making good time, merely because it wanted to reach some point before dark, not because it feared that there was wolf or hunter on its trail. It was coming quartering toward him

and would, if unchecked, pass within thirty yards. Francis determined to wait until it reached that point. Swinging along easily the buck leaped a

log and slowed to a trot, having its head well up. There was no wind and the beat of its small hoofs on the leaves was distinct.

Just before it reached the desired point Francis, who was crouched behind a fallen treetop, whooped. He did this not violently, but in half-voice, sounding a single note clearly and sharply.

note clearly and sharply.

The buck stopped instantly and stood for half a second as if carved from dun stone, its antiers, body and limbs clearly outlined. No man could ask for a fairer shot.

Then the inherited caution of the animal came to its rescue and in the next quarter of a second it did some rapid thinking and deducing. It had heard the sound and stopped, but it did not know what it was and consequently did not know whether

it came from friend or fee, as a still further consequence it would be a wise thing to protect itself until it could find out.

It made a rapid glide, skip or slide forward for a yard and hid behind a tree with its tail toward the hunter. This took only a flash of time.

Francis then could see only a half-inch of one of its hips and its horn tipe. He waited for the buck to make a move and the buck waited in the meanwhile, exploring all of the woods in its front with its eyes.

Of course, it sould see nothing harmful. It could not scent the hunter and had no idea that he was anywhere about. It might finally have moved off and afforded Francis the chance he wanted, but it did not.

One never knows how these things will end. The man may have drawn a deeper breath than usual, or a twig under him may have cracked slightly, or some wave of warning may have passed from him to the deer. At any rate, the buck suddenly leated outward and tore away at top speed.

As it went it got slightly out of line with the protecting tree and about half of its body was exposed. Francis drew as near to a bead as he could and fired, but the buck did not stop. Probably the bullet went a foot wide of the mark.

The incident showed not only that the deer will stop because of a sudden noise, but also that its caution is sometimes excessive. These animals differ greatly in this respect, some of them apparently courting death in the foolishness with which they will stand and face a man who is sheoting at them in plain view, while others appear to be all eyes, ears, legs and timidity.

WOLVES IN THE NORTHWEST.

WOLVES IN THE NORTHWEST. They Threaten the Deer This Winter and Also Human Beings.

In the upper wooded parts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota timber wolves are showing an activity thus early in the season which presages a hard winter for

Such snow as is now on the ground is to the advantage of the deer, because it is not packed so closely and is not so deep as to interfere with their obtaining food, and in this way their strength and speed are kept at nearly the standard of a month ago. but later on they will begin to lose vitality through lack of food. In this condition they will be much more easily run down and overpowered.

When the snow is from a foot to eighteen inches deep and soft, wolves are badly hampered. At each leap they sink more than belly deep, a short chase exhausts them and the deer runs out of sight and

them and the deer runs out of sight and scent easily enough.

Later the snow freezes over, getting a crust of from a quarter to a half inch thick. It is then two feet deep in undrifted places and is a great hindrance to the deer. The crust bears up the wolves, but the deer breaks through at each step, sinking nearly to the shoulders.

So it flounders on, leaving a plain trail marked with blood, for the broken crust cuts its legs cruelly and the smell of the blood serves to make the wolves more savage, more relentless and swifter. It is easier to find in the woods one of these graphic records of a tragedy.

easier to find in the woods one of these graphic records of a tragedy.

The mating season of the wolves is just beginning and at this time the males are especially savage and active. Some of the older ones then appear to kill largely for the pleasure of killing, as deer are often found with their throats gnawed, but little of the bodies eaten.

There have been as yet no reports of less than the same of the same

found with their throats gnawed, but little of the bodies eaten.

There have been as yet no reports of loss of human life from wolves in the northwestern woods, or even of human beings attacked by them, but such reports are inevitable. These things happen with each recurring winter, and there were many such instances last winter.

Wolves then were so bad that there was talk of organizing great hunts from Ashland, Wis., and other towns in the wolf territory, but nothing was done.

One of the most sensational incidents was reported from LaCrosse. A farmer living twelve miles from that town, which holds 25,000 persons, hearing a noise in his hogpen at night, went out to see about it. A half dozen timber wolves attacked him and pulled him down.

Though he managed to make his way back to the house, he was bitten in twenty places and only the fact that he was wrapped from head to foot in a heavy buffalo-skin overcoat saved his life. LaCrosse is away below the north woods and these wolves were 100 miles out of their proper range.

It is probable that the people in the counties just below Lake Superior will take some concerted action against the destroyers during the cold months. From destroyers during the cold months. From Jan. 1 until the middle of March wolves are at their worst and are a constant and serious menace to the isolated farmers and small communities in the northern forest.

KILLED THE WHOLE COVEY. Feat of a Virginia Gunner Who Had Only Two Cartridges Left.

BURREVILLE, Va., Dec. 27.-To kill six quail, the total number in the covey, at one ise, with a thirty-inch double-barrelled shotgun, is a performance, that for this part of the country is likely to stand as record for some time to come. It was done in the presence of two witnesses the other day by R. M. Taylor of Amelia county.

With two friends and three pointers, one of them an inexperienced puppy, Taylor had been hunting quail since daybreak and it was not until after sundown and with only two shells left in the outfit that with only two shells left in the outfit that the remarkable shot was made. The men were returning to the village with their game bags comfortably well-filled when one of the older dogs stood a flock of birds that had coveyed for the night in a small slump of dense pine scrubs standing on a slight eminence in the middle of a big field of broom grass.

room grass.
As Taylor had the two remaining shells As Taylor had the two remaining shells the chance fell to him, and he had approached to within thirty yards of the outer edge of the pines when the puppy broke his stand, and, running over his field partner's point, flushed the birds. The covey came up out of the little clump in a compact ball like a toy balloon.

There was no opportunity to pick a bird and Taylor fired his right barrel point blank into the mass. Every quall but one fell and this one was grassed at a distance of fifty yards with the left barrel. The entire family was annihilated in less than two

family was annihilated in less than two

The shells were loaded with three drams of dense powder and an ounce and a quarter of No. 8 shot. The right barrel of the gun was a plain cylinder and the left full choke.

Diamonds That Explode. London Answers.

especially the class known as "rose diamonds," are likely to explode if subjected only to what would seem a very ordinary degree of heat. It is now believed that the explosions are the result of the rapid expansion of certain are the result of the rapid expansion of certain volatile liquids inclosed in cavities near the centre of these precious stones. A great many dia monds, even though cut, mounted and worn as gems of perfection, are still in an unfinished condition; that is, the liquid drop from which the stone is being formed has not as yet deposited all of its "pure crystals of carbon." These movable drops may occasionally be seen with the naked eye.

When this is the case a strong microscope will give the drop the appearance of a bubble in the fluid in a tarpenter's level. It is also highly probable that besides the liquid mentioned these cavities may contain gases under great tension. This being the case, one may readily compressed how a very small amount of heat would cause the liquid and the gas to expand to such a degree that the diamond would give way with an explosion.

PUBLICATIONS.

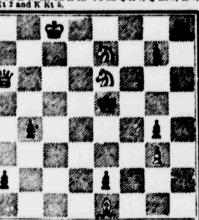
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OUR CHESS CORNER.

NO. 1105-BY THE LATE B. B. SCHWARN K on K 4: Kt on K R: Ps on Q R 7, Q Kt 5, K 7,



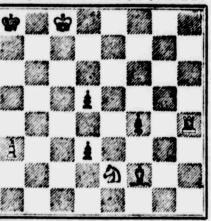
WHITE-SIX PIECES White to play and mate in three moves

BURG, BUSSIA. BLACK-NINE PIECES K on Q 5; Kts on Q B and K R 6; B on K Et; Ps on Q B 7, Q 3, Q 4, K Kt 3 and K R 2.



Kon KB 6; Qon Q Kt 7; Kts on Q R 6 and K Kt 5; Bs on Q Kt 5 and Q B; P on Q R 2.

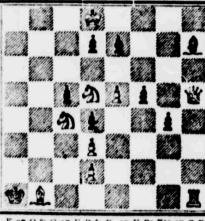
ENDGAME STUDY-BY HENRY RINCE, BARCELONA BPAIN. BLACK—FIVE PIECES. K on QR: B on K B 7: Ps on Q 4. Q 6 and R B 8



Kon QB8: Ron KR4: Kt on K2: Pon QR &. WHITE-POUR PIECES.

White to play and draw.

The following two positions were forwarded to
THE SUN some time ago: PROBLEM-BY P. RORHNLRIN, MUNICE, GERMANY. K on Q R S; B on K R 2; Ps on Q B 4, Q 2, Q 5, K 2 K B 4 and K K 2 5.



White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK-POUR PIECES

Kon Q B 4: Bon Q R 7: Ps on Q Kt 8 and Q Kt 4

K on KB 8; Q on KR 5; Kt on QKt 4; B on K 5; P

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NG. 1166.

1. R-R 6, B-K 4; 2. R-K 6, K x R; 8. Kt x QP, 1. R-R 6, B-K 4; 2. R-K 6, B moves; 8. Kt-QR 1. R-R6, B-R5; 2. Kt x KP ch, K-K4; 3. R-K6. 1. R-R6, B-R5; 2. Kt x K Pch, K-Kt; 3. R-K6, nate.

1. R-R6, B-Kt 4; 2. Kt z KP, ch. &c.

1. R-R6, B z B; 2. Rz B, Kz P; 3. Kt-K5, mate.

1. R-R6, B clsewhere; 2. Kt-Q2, ch. &c.

1. R-R6, K-K 3; 2. Kt x QP, ch. &c.

1. R-R6, K-K 5; Kt x QP, ch. &c.

1. R-R6, K-K 5; Kt x QP, ch. &c.

1. R-R6, K-K 5; Kt x QP, ch. &c. 1. R-R 6, K A F; Z. RI-VAI 6, Ch. & C.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 187.

1. B-B 6, K x B: 2. R-B 7, mate.

1. B-B 6, B x B: 2. R-Q 4, mate.

1. B-B 6, B-K 5; Z. Kt-Q 4, mate.

1. B-B 6, K-K 16; Z. Kt-Q 4, mate.

B-B 6, K-B 6; K 8, K 8, or any other; 3. Kt-Kt 5,

SOLUTION TO RINCE'S END GAME STODY.

R-RS ch. K any; 3. R-R, any; 3. K-R2, any
-Kt 3, stalemate.

R-RS ch. K any; 2. R-R, PIP; 3. KIP and

1. P-Q 4, K-Kt 4; 2. R-R 6 ch, E-Rt 5; 2. Q P-Q 4, Rt-Q 4; 2, Q-K 4, any; 8, Q-R 8, mate.

1. P-Q 4. R any; 2. Q-K 4. ch. &c.

1. P-Q 4. P-Q 8; 2. Q-K 4. ch. &c.

1. P-Q 4. Kt(B5) any other; 2. P-Q 8 ch; K-Kt4;

S. Q-B 4. mate.

1. P-Q 4. Kt(R8) any; 2. Q z R P, any; 3. Q-Q 7, mate.

SOLUTION TO MOCHE'S POSITION. 1. B-B 2, K-B 4; 2. P-B 3, any; 3. B 2 P, mass. 1. B-B 2, K-R 6; 2. B-Q, P-R; 6; 3. R 2 P, 1. B-B 2, R-R 5; 2. B-Q ch, K-B 4; 3. R-B 6, mate. 1. B-B 2, K-B 6; 2. B-Q ch &c.

HTKIS-BAME OFFITT

1. B-B 2, K-B 6; 2. B-Q ch &c.

Correct solutions received to problem No. 1166
from Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.; C. C.
Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Prederick Driscoll, New
York; J. W. Mac Sider, New York; Sam G. Livingstone, Matteawan, N. Y.

Correct solutions received to problem No. 1167
from Samuel G. Livingstore, Matteawan, N. Y.;
Frederick Driscoll, New York; O. C. Pitkin, Syractuse, N. Y. J. W. Horner, New York; J. B., Brooklyn; Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.
Correct solutions received to Rinck's enganne
study from Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.;
Frederick Driscoll, New York; Very Good, New
York. Correct solutions received to Binder's position from Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.; study from Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.; Frederick Driscoll, New York; Very Good, New York; Correct solutions received to Binder's position from Capt. A. von Brandis, New York; J. W. Mac Nider, New York; O. C. Pikkin, Syracuse, N. Y. J. B., Brooklyn; Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn. Correct solutions received to Dr. Hoche's posiTHE EVENING SUN

of Saturday, January 3, 1903,

will contain a complete and accurate review of the financial conditions of 1902 and carefully prepared sta-

tistics showing the prospects for 1903. This information will cover the leading industries and securities of the country, including tables of the transactions for the year 1902 in stocks and bonds, as well as the fluctuations in the prices of the important unlisted securities.

The articles will be written by experts, and will cover the field with the thoroughness typical of this

THE EVENING SUN prints accurately daily the complete transactions of the New York Stock

THE SUN

of Monday, January 5, 1903,

will print a complete and accurate review of the financial conditions of 1902 in more extended form than THE EVENING SUN of January 3.

IT WILL INCLUDE:

1. Views on the general financial situation, of the nature of review and prospect, from a large number of leading authorities all over the country.

2. Letters on the same subject from London, Paris

3. A stock table, showing the number of shares of each stock dealt in, the highest, lowest and closing prices, with dates thereof.

4. A bond table, as above.

5. Tables of Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago

6. Tables of miscellaneous statistical information on financial, banking and mercantile subjects. 7. Statements from the presidents of all the

prominent railroads of the country. 8. The state of general business in Canada.

9. A number of articles covering the iron and steel trade, the copper mining industry and the general agricultural situation from different points of view; also articles on miscellaneous metals, coffee, cotton, sugar and similar subjects.

10. Special articles by Government experts on agricultural prospects here and abroad, foreign trade, gold production and world's supply of gold, etc.

11. An article on railway construction and improvements during the year.

12. A letter from San Francisco, telling of Pacific Coast conditions and the outlook for trade with the

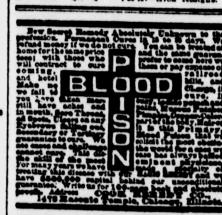
ADVERTISING RATES

in THE EVENING SUN of January 3, and THE SUN of January 5, 1903, will remain as usual, despite the very large extra circulation which these issues will

m tion from Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Con n.; J. B. Brooklyn; O. C. Prikin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Frederick Driscoll, New York; Samuei G. Livingstone, Matteaman, N. Y.; J. W. MacNider, New York; Capt. A. von Brandin, New York.
Additional correct solutions received from J. B., Brooklyn to 1166, 1166 and Pradignat's position, from Albert J. Bwing, Danbury, Conn., to 1166. Trom Albert J. Bwing, Danbury, Conn., to 1166
GORRASPONDENCE.

J. W. MacNider, New York—The technical term
to a second solution to a problem is "cook."
Albert J. Bwing, Danbury, Conn.—A pawn reaching the eighth aquare can be transformed interither a queen rook, Raight or blahop, whether
the player has already got a queen, two rooks,
two knights, or two blahops on the board or not.
It is therefore possible that a player may play
with eight or even nine queens on the board. TES MANEATTAN TOURNAMENT.

> Hoch.
> Black.
> P-QB4
> PIP.
> RS
> BAP
> RI-KB9
> B-K2
> KI-QB4
> P-Q4
> KI-Q2
> Contiles.
> R-KB8
> PIP
> KI-KB8
> PIP
> KI-KB8
> PIP
> KI-KB8
> R-KB8
> R-KB Roothing.
> Black.
>
> Blac P-E4
> E1-KB9
> P-Q4
> E1RP
> E-KEM
> E1-QB9
> E-KEM
> CAMICA
> R1-K3
> K1-K3



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